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LANGPORT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1962.

ACKD BY
[Signature]

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health.

A. M. McCALL

V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors

H. F. Binder, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. H. Badge, M.A.P.H.I.

G. Pell-Walpole, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to Medical Officer

Miss Y. Michael, B.A.

Health Visitor

Mrs. O.J.M. Pitt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Public Health Committee

C. E. Ball
A. J. Bond
Mrs. E.M. Dixon
Maj. Gen. C.St.Q. Fullbrook-Leggatt
W. H. Furze
W. E. T. Hector
C. T. Hill
Rev. W.E.L. Houlden
R. H. Jotcham
G. MacTaggart (Vice-Chairman)
A. O. Mounter
A. Norris
Mrs. D.A. Pegg
J. Russell Thorlby, C.B.E. (Chairman)
Mrs. A.M. Ubsdell

Housing Committee

S. J. Adams
J. E. Attwell
H. Baker
C. E. Ball (Chairman)
A. J. Bond
Mrs. H.R.E. Bulleid
Col. J.C. Cotton
A. J. Dean
Mrs. E.M. Dixon
W. H. Furze
W. E. T. Hector
Rev. W.E.L. Houlden
R. J. Jotcham
P. Luxton
A. O. Mounter
Comdr. E. Neville (Vice-Chairman)
A. Norris
W. A. Osborne
Mrs. D.A. Pegg
S. E. Scott
Mrs. A.M. Ubsdell
R. L. Webb

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Langport Rural
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report follows broadly the same design as my
previous reports.

The dry bones of statistics are dead, my task in
my Annual Report is to make them live. Too often the
valuable statistical work it is my duty to submit to you
is read only by yourselves and a small number of technical
people. There is a real field of usefulness for an
Annual Report amongst members of the public generally, and
I hope my attempt this year will be a force in developing
health consciousness.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. M. McCALL

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1962 was 13,380, an increase of just under 100 on the previous year. The population density is 0.23 per acre.

Birth Rate. The corrected Birth Rate for 1962 was 17.2 per thousand, compared with the national figure for England and Wales of 18. There were nine illegitimate births which equals 4.2% of live births, about the same as last year.

Death Rate. The corrected Death Rate for the year was 9.4 and is well below the national figure of 11.9. Reference to Appendix A, Table 2 shows that 47 persons died from coronary disease and other heart disease and a further 36 died from vascular lesions of the nervous system and other circulatory diseases. Cancer caused 41 deaths, 8 of these being due to cancer of the lung, all were males. Other lung conditions caused 14 deaths. There appears to be a tendency for this figure to rise in recent years.

The fear of death and the instinct for procreation are present in all animals. No doubt they are relics of a time when the course of evolution depended on survival and fertility. Nevertheless they continue in civilized man. When reading this section of the report I have no doubt that a slight chill descends on the reader. Many people have a considerable fear of death, yet fear is rarely seen in dying patients. Samuel Johnson, whose life is as well documented as any, died in December 1784. In February of that year he wrote to Boswell "I am extremely afraid of dying." Yet a few months later when he knew he was dying his doctor reported "All his fears were calmed."

One must distinguish the so called agony of dying from the pain of the disease. Agony is a suffering and not a pain; the two conditions are essentially different. Pain is a feeling like touch, suffering is a state of mind that may be induced by pain but there the relationship ends. The approach to death may be horribly painful but the pain is in the disease not in the dying. To those who witness death the end may appear hideous but the show is not visible to the patient. The distorted features and the convulsive movements are phenomena of release due to withdrawal of the restraining influence of higher centres, but this withdrawal only occurs when the patient has lost consciousness. The so-called agony is a myth wrongly interpreted.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in 1962.

Stillbirths.

There were two stillbirths during the year.

Infant Mortality. Two infants died within a few hours of birth, one due to prematurity, the other from cardiac failure brought on by jaundice.

Social Conditions. The social services continued unaltered in 1962. The social condition in which the vast majority of our residents live is satisfactory.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The services remained unchanged during the year but I am pleased/

pleased to be able to report that a new dental surgeon was appointed to the area in November. This will increase the cover of the western parts of the district.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

The arrangements for antenatal and postnatal care of mothers remained unchanged and was satisfactory throughout the year.

Antenatal Care.

Two antenatal clinics are held in the district but expectant mothers are in the care of their general practitioners and our district nurses visit them regularly throughout their pregnancy.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The district nurses attend all home confinements and are under the general supervision of the private practitioner concerned who may or may not be present. However, he is always informed when labour commences and if any difficulty or abnormality occurs.

Hospital Confinement.

The cases needing admission to hospital for their confinement continued to go mainly to Yeovil or Taunton, but some were admitted to Wellington or Butleigh.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

The only clinic in the district at which a doctor is in attendance is held at Curry Rivel where the attendance figures are excellent. This is undoubtedly due to a very active clinic committee and to the work of the two district nurses, Nurse Milnes and Nurse Sherman. Ten years ago it was not uncommon for a total number of six or seven mothers to attend the clinic. In those days transport was provided for the outlying districts such as Hambridge. Now, despite the fact that transport has been withdrawn it is uncommon for less than forty mothers to attend, bringing one or more children. Apart from the advice they are offered, which is the primary job of the clinic, they are also offered immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox.

Health Visiting.

A number of our district nurses are also qualified health visitors and do this work in addition to their other duties. Mrs. Pitt is a whole-time health visitor and tuberculosis health visitor for the western parishes. She attends all school medical inspections and does a considerable amount of follow-up work in this connection. She also attends outpatient clinics held by the Chest Physician. She follows up cases seen at Yeovil and Chard Hospitals. Miss Bussell has taken over the work in the eastern parishes previously done by Miss Sullivan who has retired.

Home Nursing.

This is the responsibility of the district nurses and continued at a very high standard.

Immunisation.

Immunisations were mainly given by private practitioners in their surgeries and others were done at the Curry Rivel clinic. All infants are now given triple vaccine for protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was used in an increasing amount. Details can be found in Appendix B, Table 3.

Vaccination. The outbreak of smallpox in the north of England and more particularly in South Wales led to a heavy demand for vaccination in the early part of the year. Most of these were re-vaccinations, although a number of primary vaccinations in adults were done. Details are shown in Appendix B, Table 3.

Home Help Service.

This service, organised by the County Council continued to be available and was only limited by the availability of suitable staff.

School Medical Service.

As usual I visited all the County schools in the western end of the Rural District and details are shown in Appendix B Table 2.

It will be noted that at Barrington, Hambridge and Drayton every child in the school takes school milk and these schools also have a high acceptance rate for school dinners. At Curry Mallet where nearly all children take school milk, very few take school dinners. This is most disappointing because there is an excellently equipped small school kitchen where the meals are prepared and well cooked. I hope that the numbers will improve.

School Dental Service.

The only school in the western parishes to receive a dental inspection in 1962 was Huish Episcopi Secondary Modern. Curry Mallet and Drayton have not been inspected since 1955. However, with the appointment of the new dental officer already mentioned, I hope that I will be able to report a considerable improvement next year.

Orthopaedic Service.

The orthopaedic surgeons held clinics especially for school-children at Yeovil and Taunton hospitals. Copies of the surgeons report are sent to me as a routine so that they are available when I carry out my school medical inspections. I am then able to check up whether the instructions given are being carried out. If any difficulties have arisen I am then able to report back to the consultant in the case.

Ophthalmic Service.

Routine eye testing at schools is carried out at the annual medical inspection. Reports of the County Oculist are always available at that time and every endeavour is made to see that the children are co-operating with him. Any damaged or unsatisfactory spectacles are dealt with as appropriate.

Epileptics.

The arrangements for the treatment of epileptics remained unchanged. Details of this service were given last year.

Spastics.

I have commented at some length on this subject in the last two reports and the services available continue.

Blind Persons.

The Somerset Association for the Blind do the general administration and case-work for these disabled persons. They receive a grant from the County Council. This is an excellent example of a voluntary association working in co-operation with a local health authority and carrying out a great deal of excellent work. There are forty-four on the Blind Persons Register and five partially sighted persons in the area. Prior to admission to the Register, a blind person is examined by a medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology.

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service provided by the County Council is operated in our district from control centres at Taunton and Yeovil. These centres are in radio communication with all their vehicles and the service was very satisfactory in 1962.

Mental Health Service.

These services continued to be administered by the County Council through the Mental Health Sub-Committee. The new Regulations have come into force and are working satisfactorily.

National/

National Assistance Act.

Several cases of old people in need of care and attention were brought to my notice during the year. Mainly they concerned persons who refuse to accept their doctor's advice to go into hospital for treatment. Generally I was able to persuade them to modify their attitude but in one case I failed completely and was forced to take statutory action. I am pleased to be able to report that this old lady made a remarkable recovery in hospital and was able to return home some two months later.

Care of the Aged.

I reported on this service at some length last year and it continued in substantially the same manner in 1962.

Health Education.

The Council are supporters of the Central Council for Health Education and use their literature and posters freely. Most of the effort during 1962 was directed towards the problem of smoking and lung cancer and posters and leaflets were on display throughout the year and frequently changed in an endeavour to awaken public interest in the problem.

SECTION C.Prevention and Control over Infectious Diseases and other Diseases.

The fairly widespread outbreak of measles which was present in the district in December 1961, carried over into the year under review and a total of seventy-nine cases was notified. Some seventeen cases of pneumonia were notified, mainly in the 45 to 65+ age groups. Three cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were reported. The only case of pulmonary tuberculosis was a transfer in from another district. Details are recorded in Appendix C, Table 1.

As I have already reported in a previous section, there was a considerable demand for vaccination against smallpox and the immunisation with triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus continued. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was introduced midway through the year.

The B.C.G. vaccination of children against tuberculosis was carried out in the senior schools in the spring term. The response was fairly good but there is still room for improvement.

The mass X-Ray Unit visited Langport in October and a total of 414 people attended for chest X-Ray examination as compared with 438 in 1959. At the recent visit four were found to require further investigation. No case of active tuberculosis was found but four abnormalities were detected.

SECTION D.Environmental Health Services.A. Sanitary Circumstances.Climatic Conditions.

The total rainfall recorded at Compton Durville during 1962 was 24.39 inches which was the lowest recorded there since records were commenced at the end of 1950. The following table shows the comparison of rainfall during each of the last three years:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
January	3.05 inches	3.74 inches	4.50 inches
February	3.26	2.72	0.45
March/			

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
March	2.15 inches	0.03 inches	0.67 inches
April	2.64	3.19	1.46
May	1.31	0.76	1.37
June	0.76	0.63	0.17
July	3.14	1.26	1.72
August	4.10	2.9	4.09
September	4.11	3.30	3.39
October	8.76	3.77	0.85
November	4.02	1.17	3.85
December	3.33	3.10	1.87

Water Supply.

The water has been generally satisfactory in quality although two unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were obtained. Repeat samples indicated that the necessary action had been taken to deal with the minor impurity. An electrically operated chlorination plant was installed at the Barrington adit. Although in the eastern parishes there was an adequate water supply throughout the year, in the western parishes low pressures and inadequate pipe sizes rendered the supply inadequate to meet the demand. Additional water was purchased from Chard Rural District Council which helped, but the small bore of the pipes prevented us completely overcoming local shortages. Full details can be found in Appendix D, Table 1. Small extensions were made to serve old peoples' bungalows at The Millands, Somerton, and a small extension of the 3" main was completed at the Eastover Housing Site, Langport. It is proposed to provide a new 8" supply main from Beericrocombe to Chard to supply the Curry Rivel reservoir. The approximate cost of this will be £34,000. It is also intended to provide an in-line boosting pump at Westport to improve the Curry Rivel, Isle Brewers and Isle Abbots supply, at an approximate cost of £1,000.

Sewage Disposal.

The parishes of Somerton, Kingsbury Episcopi, Curry Rivel, Langport and Huish Episcopi now have main drainage. The completed work at Langport and Huish Episcopi cost approximately £180,000. Modernisation of the Kingsbury Episcopi works was also completed at an approximate cost of £28,000. Future proposals include the provision of sewage disposal schemes for Aller, Fivehead, Kingsdon and Pitney at an approximate cost of £160,000.

Refuse Disposal.

The Council continued to collect refuse by direct labour, using one modern fore-and-aft tipper and one freighter which is in constant need of repair. I discussed the problem of a more frequent refuse collection in my report last year. This is still before the Public Health Committee and as a first step they were, at the end of the year, considering purchasing a new modern tipper to replace the old freighter. Then the whole question of frequency of collection will be re-considered. At the moment three parishes have weekly collections, eleven fortnightly and eleven monthly.

Rodent Destruction.

One full-time rodent operator continues to be employed and regular inspections are carried out throughout the district. Treatments to private dwellings are free but business premises and agricultural premises are treated at cost. Contracts are made for the inspection and treatment of farm premises and eighty-seven were in force at the end of the year.

Nuisances.

The Public Health Inspectors carried out a very large number of inspections investigating complaints of nuisance and these were usually dealt with by informal notice. Those requiring formal action were first discussed by the Committee.

Swimming Baths/

Swimming Baths.

There are two school swimming baths in the district but no public baths. Both are hand chlorinated and that at Huish Episcopi is sampled by the County Council staff while Kingsdon Manor Special School bath is sampled by the Bristol City analyst.

B. Factories Act.

Details of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors are shown in Appendix D, Table 2.

C. Housing.

Appendix D, Table 3 gives a very comprehensive picture of the housing situation in the district.

It will be seen that there were 237 applications on the housing list at the end of the year, including 57 persons wanting old peoples' dwellings. Since the war 532 Council houses have been built in the district and 325 private enterprise houses have been built during the same time. At the end of the year there were 22 houses in the course of erection, 16 at Somerton and 6 at Huish Episcopi.

The Council have encouraged the use of Improvement Grants and by the end of December a total of 152 discretionary grants have been approved since the scheme started. These involved improvements costing £115,000 and the grants paid totalled approximately £44,000. 135 Standard grants were approved during the same time. The improvements cost some £40,000 and the grants were some £17,500. A number of grants were outstanding or had been promised.

D. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk

There are 13 registered distributors in the area and five registered dairy premises. Sampling is carried out by the County Council staff.

Ice-Cream. There are 73 premises registered for the retail of pre-packed ice cream. There are no manufacturers. Once again I regret to report that no ice cream sampling was undertaken during 1962 due to the pressure of other duties.

Meat.

There are five registered slaughterhouses in the district and one knackers yard. Details of the inspections carried out are given in Appendix D, Table 4. One hundred per cent meat inspection is given. This involved a very heavy burden on the meat inspectors, including week-end inspections. Owing to the pressure of other work they are frequently unable to take time off in respect of the week-end inspecting although entitled to it.

Food Premises.

There are 79 premises where food is prepared, registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1959. A few complaints were received and were fully investigated. As a result of informal action improvements were effected.

APPENDIX A TABLE 1

Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1962	...	...	13,380
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1962			
according to Rate Book	...	...	4,440
Rateable Value	...	...	£112,937
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£427,18.0.
Area	...	...	57,122
			acres.

APPENDIX A TABLE 2

BIRTH RATE	17.2	Comparability Factor	1.09
		M	F
Live Births	Total	106	106
	Legitimate	102	101
	Illegitimate	4	4
Still Births	Total	-	2
	Legitimate	-	2
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	2	-
	Legitimate	2	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	2	-
	Legitimate	2	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	Total	2	-
	Legitimate	2	-
	Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A TABLE 3

DEATH RATE	9.4	Comparability Factor		0.85
		M	F	Total
Heart:	Coronary Disease	19	7	26
	Other Heart Disease	9	12	21
Circulation:	Vascular Lesions of the nervous system	13	15	28
	Other circulatory disease	5	3	8
Cancer of	Stomach	5	-	5
	Lung	8	-	8
	Uterus	-	2	2
	Breast	-	3	3
	Other Sites	6	7	15
Lungs:	Tuberculosis	1	-	1
	Pneumonia	2	3	5
	Bronchitis	3	4	7
	Other respiratory diseases	1	-	1
Leukaemia		1	-	1
Diabetes		-	1	1
Duodenal ulcer		-	1	1
Nephritis		1	2	3
Congenital malformation		-	1	1
Other ill-defined disease		5	4	9
Motor vehicle accidents		-	-	-
All other accidents		-	1	1
Syphilitic disease		-	1	1

APPENDIX B TABLE 1.Curry Rivel Child Welfare Clinic.Statistics for the twelve months ended
31st December, 1962.

1. Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	12
2. Children on register who attended during 1962 -					
(a) born in 1962	...	...	...	...	18
(b) born in 1961	...	...	...	...	32
(c) born in 1957-1960	...	...	...	...	36
3. Number of children who attended Clinic for the first time -					
(a) under 1 year	...	...	...	...)	35
(b) over 1 year	...	...	...	...)
4. Number of attendances during 1962					
(a) under 1 year	...	...	...	...	69
(b) 1 - 2 years	...	...	...	...	218
(c) 2 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	209

APPENDIX B TABLE 2.

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Number on Roll.</u>	<u>Number Inspected.</u>	<u>Date of Inspection.</u>	<u>Children Having Milk</u>	<u>Children Having Dinner</u>	<u>Diphtheria Immunisation.</u>	<u>Date of Last Dental Inspection</u>
Barrington	43	24	7.11.62.	100%	88.37%	11	12.11.60.
Curry Mallet	39	19	26. 9.62.	97.44%	10%	6	11. 3.55.
Drayton	10	6	12. 9.62.	100%	90%	1	24. 2.55.
Fivenead	37	14	8.11.62	86.48%	91.89%	3	5. 5.59.
Hambridge	34	19	26. 9.62	100%	97.06%	8	12. 5.59.
Huish Episcopi Secondary Modern	456	195	29/30. 5.62 1. 6.62.	65.79%	76.53%	-	June 1962
Kingsbury Episcopi	81	47	3.10.62.	82.71%	85.18%	13	11. 3.59.

APPENDIX B TABLE 3.Poliomyelitis Vaccination.Primary Courses

<u>Children born 1962.</u>		<u>Children born 1943-61</u>		<u>Young Persons born 1933-42.</u>		<u>Persons under 40 years of age and priority groups.</u>	
<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>
1	11	106	47	21	1	43	13

Reinforcements 1962

No. of persons(all groups)who received a third reinforcing injection	No. of children of 5 years, but under 12 years, who received a fourth reinforcing injection	No. of persons(all groups)who received a reinforcing dose of Oral vaccine following two Salk injections.	No. of children of 5 years but under 12 years who received a dose of Oral vaccine after three Salk injections.
415	55	59	29

Smallpox Vaccination

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>2-4 yrs.</u>	<u>5-14 yrs.</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	141	32	62	351	393	979
Re-vaccination	-	2	26	247	601	876

Diphtheria Immunisation

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31st December, 1962.

<u>Children born in the years:</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total</u>
	49	96	8	3	1	18	2	177

No. of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year ended 31st December, 1962.

<u>Children born in the years:</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total</u>
	-	5	10	-	1	146	1	163

Whooping Cough Immunisation

No. of children who completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the year ended 31st December, 1962.

<u>Children born in the years:</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total</u>
	49	95	8	2	1	2	-	157

Tetanus Immunisation.

No. of children who completed a primary course and the no. of children who received a reinforcing injection during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

<u>Children born in the years:</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary course	49	97	8	2	1	10	-	167
Reinforcing injection	-	5	6	-	-	77	1	89

APPENDIX C TABLE 1.Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases.

Measles	79
Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	8
Pneumonia	16

Analysis of Cases Notified

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+
Measles	1	12	11	9	12	26	5	2	1			
Scarlet Fever						1			1			
Whooping Cough			1		1	6						
Pneumonia				1			1	1	2	1	6	4

Tuberculosis

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 - 5								
5 - 15								
15 - 25			2					
25 - 35				1				
35 - 45								
45 - 55								
55 - 65		1						
65+								
Total:	1		2	1	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C TABLE 2Mass RadiographyThe Car Park, Langport - 24th-25th October 1962.

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number X-Rayed	178	236	414
Chest Abnormalities detected	1	3	4
<u>Analysis</u>			
Abnormality of the Diaphragm	-	1	1
Pneumonitis	-	1	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	-	1	1
Pneumoconiosis	1	-	1

APPENDIX D TABLE 1.Water SuppliesPiped Supplies - results of samples taken for Analysis

<u>Raw Water</u>				<u>Treated after going into Supply.</u>			
<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
<u>Satis-</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u>	<u>Satis-</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u>	<u>Satis-</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u>	<u>Satis-</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u>
<u>factory.</u>	<u>factory.</u>	<u>factory.</u>	<u>factory.</u>	<u>factory.</u>	<u>factory.</u>	<u>factory.</u>	<u>factory.</u>
4	1	1	-	34	1	3	-

Water supplies from Public Mains.

	<u>Direct to the Houses</u>			<u>By Means of Standpipes</u>		
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Private</u>
	<u>Companies</u>			<u>Companies</u>		
Number of Dwellings	4,185	-	-	-	-	-
Population	12,387					

APPENDIX D TABLE 2Factories Acts 1937-59.

	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written</u>	<u>Occupiers</u>
	<u>Register.</u>		<u>Notices.</u>	<u>Prosecuted.</u>
(i)Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 enforced by the Local Authority	4	12	-	-
(ii)Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	52	10	1	-
(iii)Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority(excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	56	22	1	-

Cases in which defects were found ... 1
Cases in which defects found were remedied ... 1

Outworkers.

Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 ... 190

APPENDIX D TABLE 3

HousingAction taken during year.

1. Number of houses included in Clearance Areas for which Orders are still to be made	...	...	...	-
2. Number of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act 1957...	...	...	...	-
3. Number of houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957 (Clearance Areas)	...	...	...	4
4. Number of houses demolished or closed under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957 (individual unfits)	...	...	...	8
5. Number of temporary dwellings(huts etc.) demolished...	...	...	...	-
6. Number of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957 (capable of repair)	...	...	...	-
7. Number of houses made fit during year	...	...	...	85
8. Number of unfit houses occupied under licence	...	...	...	-
9. Houses in multiple occupation(Housing Act 1961) action taken	...	...	...	-
10. Reconditioning of Condemned Houses - Exclusion from Clearance/Demolition Orders(Housing Act 1961) action taken	...	...	...	1
1. Substitution of Closing Order for Demolition Order(Housing Act 1961) action taken	...	...	...	-
2. <u>Rent Act 1957(1st Schedule)</u>				
<u>Certificates of Disrepair</u>				
(a) Number of applications received	....	...	...	-
(b) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	-

	<u>Houses erected during year.</u>		<u>Houses in course of erection.</u>		<u>Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings.</u>	<u>Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one.</u>
	For Slum Clearance.	For Other Purposes.	For Slum Clearance.	For Other Purposes.		
Local Authority	8	11	-	22	-	-
Private Enterprise	-	37	-	31	1	-

<u>No. of Post-War houses erected from 1st April 1945 to 31st December 1962.</u>		<u>Housing Programme 1963.</u>
<u>By Local Authority</u>	<u>By Private Enterprise</u>	
528	325	61

Number of temporary housing units occupied:	(1) Prefabs	-
	(11) Huts, etc.	4
Number of houses found overcrowded		-

Houses Required.

(i) To replace houses scheduled for demolition	...	...	...	154
(ii) To abate overcrowding	...	...	...	-
(iii) For other purposes	...	...	...	-
(iv) Applications for Council houses at the end of the year				
(a) Urgent bona fide cases	...	...	...	-
(b) Applications for Old Peoples' Dwellings	...	...	...	57
(c) Others	...	...	...	180
Total Applications	...	...	...	237
(v) Total number of Council houses sold during year	...	...	...	1

	Number of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.61. (a)	Gained from conversions and erected during 1962 (b)	Total a & b	Less houses demolished closed etc. during year.	Number of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.62. L.A.	P.E.
Local Authority	910	19	929	-	929	
Private Enterprise	3,540	38	3,578	9		3,569
Totals	4,450	57	4,507	9	929	3,569

Number erected to 31.12.62.		<u>Old Peoples' Dwellings</u> Number in course of erection		Number of Applicants for Old Peoples' Dwellings.
With County Council Aid.	Without County Council Aid.	With County Council Aid.	Without County Council Aid.	
30	-	21	-	57

Improvement GrantsA. Discretionary.

Number of applications and houses dealt with by Local Authority during year:

Applications	Received	Applications	Approved
	Number of Dwellings		Number of Dwellings
12	12	12	12

<u>Note</u>	Number of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year	...	...	...	...	41
	Average cost per dwelling approved during year	...	...	...	...	£1,057. 10s.
	Amount of grant payable by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	£4,788. 10s.

B. Standard

Number of applications	(a) Received	....	....	...	...	57
	(b) Approved	57

Number of houses where Standard Amenities have been provided	...	58
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<u>Note</u>	Number of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year	41
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APPENDIX D TABLE 4

Meat InspectionCarcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	720	1,399	429	2,926	9,442	-
Number Inspected	720	1,399	429	2,926	9,442	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> <u>and Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	10	107	40	18	126	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	62	724	9	116	62	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10%	59.3%	11.4%	4.5%	1.9%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	2	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	194	-	-	232	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.6%	14%	0.46%	-	2.4%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	8	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	7	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>						
Weight of meat condemned in lbs. for:-						
(a) Tuberculosis	496	5,855	157	-	3,428	-
(b) Cysticercosis	114	948	-	-	-	-
(c) Other	3,909	72,317	1,945	1,212	16,610	-
Total (in lbs.) condemned:	4,519	79,120	2,102	1,212	20,038	-

